

Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY. One Year \$5.00 Six Months 3.00 Three Months 1.50 One Month .50

The great argument for Secession, addressed to the people in the South, is that this is a war got up to abolish slavery. The Administration has repudiated any such purpose. The proclamations of all the Generals in the field show that no such thing is intended; and, up to the present time, the practice, wherever the Federal troops have had possession, refutes the charge. All this would be sufficient, if the effect were not counteracted in a great degree by men of the dominant party, in their speeches and writings. The anti-slavery press is full of disquisitions giving the lie to the professions of the Administration. Even one of the Secretaries, when he gets on the hustings, talks about arming negroes, and says he sent an extra quantity of arms to put into the hands of men who would fight for liberty.

Now, we should like to know, if the Administration will allow its friends, and even one of its confidential advisers, to give its professions the lie, and nullify their effect?

Tell a Secessionist that this is a war to execute the laws of the Union, preserve the Constitution and the rights of the States, and we are confronted with the sayings of Greeley, Cochrane and Cameron. They are supporters of the Administration. We are told—one of them a Cabinet officer. He is for arming negroes. He has taken a practical step in that direction, and is not rebuked by the Administration.

The Administration is prompt to arrest those who aid the rebellion, and suspend papers that sympathize with rebels; then why does it tolerate those who really undermine its programme, and nullify the effect of all its most solemn professions? This Abolitionism is inconsistent with the repose of the Union, if no rebellion existed. Now, to hear the croaking of the same fiend in the midst of the storm, as if not yet satiated with blood, is intolerable. It is a common remark of these anti-slavery babblers that slavery is the cause of this rebellion, and to destroy the effect the cause must be abolished.

On the other hand, if Abolitionism had not existed, these Southern demagogues would never have got up this rebellion; and whilst it holds high places in the councils of the Government, peace is not to be expected. Power sufficient may establish a despotism over the South; but no free Union of States.

The Seizure of the Confederate Embassies, Mason and Slidell.

We are glad to see that the reported remarks of Mr. Lyons, the British Ambassador, are as nineteen-twentieths of the reports we hear from Washington—only reports. They exist in the fruitful imaginations of New York correspondents alone, whose brains are like some bisexual plant, which performs the functions of generation without itself. No facts are necessary as a germ to produce stupendous stories. The Spanish Minister has been equally incorrectly reported. The question, however, still is the same: Was our Government justifiable in stopping upon the high seas the vessel of a neutral nation, and arresting two passengers and conveying them to an American port?

If any such right exists, the American Government must claim it as a right of war, though according to the English policy, we might claim it as a national right of visitation and search. Waiving this, however, and acting upon the acknowledged common law of nations and established treaties, it is not only our right, but our duty, to stay any vessel which gives aid and comfort to the enemy, and not only seize persons and property contraband, but the vessel also.

Publicists consider the vessel of a nation on the high seas a portion of its territory. This, of course, excludes all maritime police and all jurisdiction over them on the part of any foreign State, and so far as regards public ships, the rule admits of no exception. But in time of war what is termed the right of visitation and search of merchant vessels, at least so far as may be necessary to verify their nationality or neutrality, is conceded to lawfully commissioned cruisers of a belligerent as essential to the right of capturing enemies ships, contraband of war, and vessels committing a breach of blockade or otherwise aiding the enemy.

In the language of an English jurist, Lord Stowell, "I can find no authority that gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States in amity, upon the high seas, excepting that which the rights of war give to both belligerents against neutrals." In another place he says "except by belligerents, I have never been able to discover, &c.," that is, to discover the right to visit and search a vessel for contraband or enemies. In addition to the opinions of all great public writers upon this, we have the following articles adopted and ratified by the plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, Sardinia and Turkey, at the Congress of Paris, and afterwards by all the smaller States. The United States alone required an additional clause that the private property of citizens, subject to the belligerent powers, should be free from seizure at sea from the war navies respectively:

"Privateering is, and remains, abolished."

"The neutral flag covers the enemy's goods, except contraband of war."

"The neutral goods, except contraband of war, are not seizable under the enemy's flag."

"Blockades, to be obligatory, must be effective."

The United States has acceded in practice to these stipulations, and they may now be considered the authoritative public law of the world.

This is the law of contraband of war—that is, whatever is calculated to do injury to one of the belligerents is liable to seizure. We suppose that no one would be absurd enough to say that Mason and Slidell were not aiming to injure this country to the very best of their ability. There are two horns

to the dilemma. Either Great Britain recognizes the Confederates and the Union as "belligerents," whereby her vessels are liable to be overhauled by each, and the enemies of either to be seized from them; or it does not recognize the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent, consequently they are pirates, and liable to be seized as such, and Mason and Slidell ought to be seized as aiders and abettors of piracy. Again, by the first stipulation of the Congress of Paris, quoted above, these men are aiders and abettors of privateering—that is piracy. England, however, has recognized the Confederacy as belligerents. As to the question, whether Mason and Slidell were "contraband," according to our explanation above, we have the authority of Dr. Pillsbury, Advocate of Her Majesty in the Admiralty.

Page 368, Sec. 27.—(Contraband)—"It is, indeed, competent to a belligerent to seize the ambassador of his enemy or his passage."

Page 369, Sec. 27.—"As to carrying of military persons in the employ of a belligerent, or being in any way engaged in his transport service, it has been most solemnly decided by the tribunals of International Law, both in England and the United States of North America, that these are acts of hostility on the part of the neutral, which subject the vehicle in which the persons are conveyed to confiscation at the hands of the belligerent."

Sec. 274.—"The penalty is confiscation of the ship which conveys the dispatches, and the cargo."

Thus, according to this latest and highest English authority, confiscation may follow seizure.

Nor is this all. We have the interpretation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. She warns all British subjects that they subject themselves to seizure, and imprisonment, and confiscation, by taking either side in the war, or endeavoring to break the blockade, and concludes thus, as if actually foreseeing some such event:

"Or, by carrying officers, soldiers, dispatches, arms, military stores or materials, or any other article or articles considered as necessary to the war, or for the use of the law or modern usage of nations, for the use or service of either of the said contending parties. All parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and legal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed or denounced. And we hereby declare that all our subjects and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong, and that they will in no wise avail themselves of any protection from us, or from our courts, or from our laws, but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct."

Given at our Court, at the White Lodge, Richmond Park, this thirteenth day of May, 1861.

We give, in addition, the opinions of different English statesmen, beginning with the declaration of His Royal Highness, "the first gentleman in Europe," the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV, in 1813:

"His Royal Highness can never admit that, in the exercise of the undoubted and hitherto undisputed right of searching neutral merchant vessels in time of war, the imprisonment of British seamen when found therein can be deemed any violation of a neutral flag. Neither can he admit that the taking of such seamen from on board such vessels can be considered any neutral State a hostile measure, or a justifiable cause of war."

The Earl of Derby, on the resolution proposing to abolish the right of search of neutral vessels in time of war, said:

"There were very weighty reasons in the late war, when France and England were allies, for waiving the exercise of the right of taking enemies goods under neutral flags, but to give it up permanently was an abandonment of British naval superiority."

Hauteville distinguishes between a visit, and visitation and search, the latter of which he acknowledges as a "belligerent" right. Chancellor Kent says "it (the right) to seize contraband persons and papers on a neutral vessel is founded upon necessity, and is strictly a war right."

Byrker Shook, a German writer, has the same assertion, only stronger.

Lord Brougham in 1857 said he thought that the belligerent right to search and seize vessels supposed to be engaged in aiding the enemy was undeniable.

We have already made this too long for a newspaper article, yet we could multiply English authorities justifying the seizure of Mason and Slidell, and going even further. We could give, as in the seizure of the "Caroline" and her destruction, examples of how relentlessly this alleged authority is carried out. Indeed, the whole history of America, in her controversies with England since the revolution, goes to show that the right has always been exercised, and in all probability always will be.

DEATH OF EX-SENATOR RUST.—The Mayville Eagle says, as the generous one admires courage, even in a public enemy, it may well be excused for expressing sentiments of kindness toward the deceased Henry M. Rust, who was slain, fighting at his post, in the battle of Ivy Mountain. He was in command of a company from Bourbon county, and after they had deserted him, and all the other rebels had left the field, he continued fighting alone until his body was pierced through and through by several bullets and he had not sufficient strength to raise his rifle. When taken he was kindly cared for by Dr. Bradford and other surgeons, but their skill was unavailing to preserve his life. Before his death he avowed that he had been conscientiously a Secessionist, and that he had been wounded in the discharge of what he had regarded as a duty, but that if it pleased God to spare his life he would abandon the cause of the Secessionists, with whose cowardice in the fight he had become disgusted. He died bitterly execrating the Bourbon politicians, as he called them, who left him alone and sought only their personal safety. What a contrast such a death, lending dignity even to a bad cause, bears to the shameless conduct of Williams, who had seduced Rust and many others to conspire against their Government, but who was the first to flee, upon the approach of an enemy.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, is exultant over the progress of Abolitionism. He claims on his side all the rebel slaveholders, and shows how they have effectively aided the cause. He sneers at Sherman's proclamation, and his efforts to get the white people to read it. He advises Sherman to issue his proclamation to the negroes. They are the people of South Carolina that will listen. Why don't Greeley do what he desires to do—attack the Administration and its policy at once, rout the Cabinet and President, and put somebody else in its place?

GENERAL CHASE'S VICTORY.—"Malakoff" writes from Paris to the New York Times: We have heard from a gentleman who has ramblings in Secession society, that the taking of the second and third national loan has struck the Secessionists with more dismay than any event that has occurred in the history of the war. They still counted, it seems, upon divisions in the North, and perhaps a little upon its uprightness. But since it is now not a question of who will take the loan, but of how to get it, we can understand their disappointment.

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Yours very respectfully, J. P. SPARKS.

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GENERAL CHASE'S VICTORY.—"Malakoff" writes from Paris to the New York Times: We have heard from a gentleman who has ramblings in Secession society, that the taking of the second and third national loan has struck the Secessionists with more dismay than any event that has occurred in the history of the war. They still counted, it seems, upon divisions in the North, and perhaps a little upon its uprightness. But since it is now not a question of who will take the loan, but of how to get it, we can understand their disappointment.

Letter from O. H. Ham County. LAURENCE, KY., Nov. 22, 1861. Editors Democrat—Gentlemen: While Cameron is urging and recommending the arming of the slaves in the South for freedom, and to put down secession in the South, I would suggest that the free negroes North be armed also to fight for their freedom, and to put down abolitionism in their part of the country. I think there is as much reason, sense and humanity in the latter suggestion as in the former. It is my opinion that this rebellion would be soon put down if we only had a few such as Cameron in Fort Lafayette with the leading Secessionists; or if the Administration would only loan all such out of office. Then the Union men, North and South, would have sure and certain evidence that, in prosecuting the war, it is for the Constitution as our Fathers formed it, and the Secessionists, too, could have no possible cause to build their hopes upon; that is, that the object of this war is for the subjugation of the South and the extermination of slavery. I go for the direct removal of Cameron. It is just justice to the Administration and the Union men that it should be carried out immediately. Othman, although the first to come to the call, is still enlisting and sending his soldiers in defiance of our Government; but she does not intend to fight with negroes or Abolitionists, as Cameron and followers. I am for putting all the leading Secessionists and Abolitionists together in some place where there is no chance for a negro to come within a hundred miles, and for fifty years. They would spend the rest of their lives there, for they would be without their "harp of a thousand strings."

A few more such leaders in your paper as has been for the last week or so, will help the cause forward, I think.

Look Out.

PLEASANTVILLE, KY., Nov. 21, 1861.

John H. Harney—Dear Sir: I write to you as editor and member of the Legislature in relation to the suspension of the courts and say laws. I think the courts ought to be held regular, as they were before the rebellion commenced. Many persons already contend that there is no law, and if the courts are dispensed with it is too much the case. I think it had policy to pay a set of judges near \$10,000 and the greater part of their business suspended. The suspension of our courts is very injurious to persons owing money to individuals of other States. Our citizens are subject to be sued in the Federal non-resident State, and the banks and people who have money to loan will not loan it, because there is no telling when they will have a chance to sue and collect their money. Last evening Judge in Kentucky held his court regular, and gave judgments in all cases; then let the judgments be paid by installments, say one-third thirty days after judgment with the right to reply as heretofore, one-third in six or twelve months after said judgment, and the balance in six or twelve months thereafter. Where debts are not more than fifty dollars, to be collected as heretofore. Executions for large amounts that will issue on the first of March 1862, may be paid by short installments by the debtor giving security with reliable bond, as usual. I think the process of law and the collection of all debts against persons in the army ought to be suspended until they are discharged from the service, and a reasonable time after their return to their homes. It is useless for the State to pay judges high salaries and have no courts.

Yours very respectfully, J. P. SPARKS.

State News.

The Mayville Eagle publishes the following special dispatch, but we do not suppose the movement means anything particular:

PARIS, Nov. 21.

A regiment was ordered to leave Lexington this morning for Louisville. Colonel Dudley's regiment for Harrodsburg; something in the wind.

Col. Metcalf's Kentucky regiment has passed Blue Lick and is encamping at Millersburg, which is still in the hands of the rebels. Look out for news of importance soon.

WIDE-AWAKE.

We clip the following items from the Lexington Observer and Reporter of the 23rd:

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 23.—The dry goods

of J. N. P. Shannon was broken into, robbed, last evening, by some twenty thirty men in soldier's dress, armed with revolvers and sabres. The windows and cases were completely demolished, and some \$5,000 worth of goods carried off. Several drinking saloons were demolished night and to day by order of the Provost Marshall. The proprietors had violated the proclamation forbidding the sale of liquor to soldiers.

inst., is believed to have gone down all on board. She was last seen in a apparently disabled, and pieces of the k supposed to belong to her, have since picked up at Lake Huron.

RIVER MATTERS.

List.—Superior, Cincinnati: Dove, Kentucky Denmark, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Nashville, Cin to St. Louis; W. W. Crawford, to Henderson, Star Carle, to Henderson; Evans, Duane, & Goodrich,

RAID AND WEATHER.—The river is still slowly falling six feet eleven inches in the canal by the mark, day opened beautifully clear and cold—ice in the river, the first of the season—but closed cloudy and with prospect of snow.

Business was not so brisk yesterday as it might be. The Prairie Rose passed up early in the morning from Cairo to Cincinnati, having a small lot of The Nashville and Emma Duncan, both heavily with army wagons and army stores, passed down

innuati. The Emma Duncan expected to dismount her freight at Salt river. The tonnage up from New Albany with about half a load, and some will fill out here. The Empire City expects to leave about dark for Pittsburgh with some 40 freight, mostly wheat and flour, with some cases.

To learn that some fears were entertained among us yesterday that the military authorities would be departing of any more hosts westward—in the order was issued, but subsequently withdrawn in consequence of the army stores now going

CINCINNATI.—The Major Anderson is the packet to-day for Cincinnati. The Sapeior leaves to-day.

ANDERSON.—The fine steamer Eugene is the regular packet for Henderson and all way ports, in charge of Capt. A. M. Davidson.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT
Saturday Evening, November 23.
Money market is very quiet, American bonds

is dull in all branches.

The hog market we have to report that killing was less to-day by the house of Higgins, Danvers. This house opened with a lot of 230 head to be sold for Alex. Lusk, Esq., of Garrard county. The price is quite favorable, and if it continues this we look for more active operations hereafter. We had a lot of 250 expected early in the week, which lot expected yesterday, will give about 1,000 expected. We can hear of no other lots on the way. The price offered remains at \$3.00 net, though

is offering \$3 150@ 20.
 AND GRAIN—We hear of sales of flour in a small
 the city trade at \$1.05 00.
 on consignment. Sales of 4,000 bushels wheat
 lows prices.
 ERIN—24 x 20 bags coffee at 17c.
 EN AND GROUND—Sales of 400 lbs butter at 15c;
 a cheese at 12c.
 —15 tons at \$3 50@10 00.
 FARMER TON COO—Sales of 75 boxes at 25c.
 T—Bull at 15c.
 COO—We failed in obtaining the sales at the
 and Pickett warehouses. At the Route the
 ere 5 bids, as follows: 1 at \$5 85, 2 at \$7 00, 1 at
 at \$11 00.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.
Saturday, November 24, 1901 }

The prices offered are \$3.00 nett, one house as high as \$3 1/2 @ 20.
We have no change to chronicle in groceries, nor produce but there are no provisions in the market in small lots. In steelsmiths we have to notice an advance of one cent during the past week.
Quotations are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise stated).

WINE AND SPIRITS—Alcohol 75 at 60, 62 at 62, 98 at 60 at 25c.
S—Potash at 60 1/2c; Pearl Soda, light 40c.
Ss—Prices of wine range from \$1 20 @ 60 per barrel and CHAMPAGNE—F. B. Butter is sold at 150 per barrel.

[illegible][illegible]

—We quote common to fine Kentucky at \$4.00; fine Virginia brands at \$3.65; and Old and Potomac-Quilts we quote at \$6.45; per ton of 2,000 lbs. at \$6.75.

—We quote carbon oil at 18c, dist. at 40c; 1% last line oil at 68.70c, sperm at \$1.35, castor \$1.05.

—No stock on hand.

TINOS, 2c.—We note an advance in better Western, Ohio and Pittsburgh to 13.65-13.75c, the latter in the brands of the Penn. Anchor, Examer and Mills. Biting we quote at 14.75-15c.

—We notice receipts this week at — lbs.; the deal is fully equal to the supply, we quote at 10.50.

—We quote black at 40c; 51, green at 35.50; 51, 10.

—We quote at 30.50; 51.

NET—Deal at 14.75-15c.

Sat-Sales for the week of - hinds, at the following:
 Sat-Sales to-day of 11 hinds, as follows: 1 at \$6 55;
 2 at \$7 35; 3 at \$8 00; 3 at \$9 00; 3 at \$9 75.
 Sun-Sales of 29 hinds, as follows: 1 at \$5 35; 3 at
 \$5 55; 9 at \$7 00; 5 at \$7 25; 4 at \$8 25; 4 at \$9 00;
 2 at \$10 00; 10 at \$11 00; 1 at \$11 00; 1 at \$12 00;
 3 at \$12 75.
 Monday-Sales 25 hinds, as follows: 1 at \$1 75; 4 at
 \$6 65; 10 at \$7 00; 7 at \$7 25; 8 at \$8 25; 3 at \$9 00;
 1 at \$10 00; 10 at \$11 25.
 Tuesday-Sales 25 hinds, as follows: 1 at \$6 50; 9 at
 \$7 00; 6 at \$8 25; 7 at \$9 00; 3 at \$9 50; 2 at \$11 00;
 1 at \$11.
 Wed-Sales of 13 hinds, as follows: 1 at \$6 00; 5 at
 \$7 75; 2 at \$8 00; 4 at \$9 00; 3 at \$9 50; and 1 at

Flax—Sales of 2 bbls, as follows: 1 at \$5.60; 2 at 1st \$9.90; 1st \$11.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI, November 23, P. M.

Wheat in rather better demand and steady; sales 1000 @ \$4.10 for super and \$1.15 @ \$4.30 for extra. Heavy red 75c and white 80c. Corn firm at 26 1/2c; oats 27 1/2c @ 28c. Whiskey in good demand; sales of 40 at 41c. Hogs in light supply and the demand for sales weak at \$1.40 @ 1.50 on the spot and \$3.00 for Monday. The receipts are light and packers' contracts to fill are very anxious to buy. There is active demand for dressed pork at \$9.75, mostly met

NEW YORK, November 23 P. M.

Cotton continues quite firm with sales of 1200 bales at 72 for mild uplands. Flour rises heavy and in favor of exports; sales 13000 bbls at \$5.00 per bush for soft winter wheat, 60 cents for extra western. Whiskey, sales of 400 barrels at \$1.80 per gallon. Coffee, sales of 1000 bags at 15 cents per pound. Sugar, sales include 3 300 bush winter red western at 19¢, 300 bush white Ind 19¢ and 12500 bush sugar cane molasses at 17¢. Kyo unanchased, sales 4000 bush

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.
New York, November 23, P.M.

Stocks feverish but generally better.	
Mano and Rock Island.	54 1/2
Island and Toledo.	51 1/2
Michigan southern.	13 1/2

[illegible]

AT.
 39-4204f
 SMITH & SMYSER.
ADDITIONAL TERM
STRICT COURT UNITED STATES,
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.
APPOINTMENT AND ORDER OF THE HON.
 Henry Bland, District Judge of the United States
 Kentucky District, a special term of said Court will
 be held at the Federal Court Hall, in Louisville, on the
 2nd and 3rd days of December next, and from then con-
 tinued from day to day at the pleasure of the Court; and
 the Clerk sets notice thereof by advertisement for
 said three weeks successively in one newspaper pub-

T. A. HARROW, Proprietor,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS
Louisville, Ky.
 NATIONAL HOTEL IS SITUATED IN THE VERY CENTER OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT

agents to the National, Telegraph and Express Offices, the Banks, and the BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY
 in the center of the city, and in the center of the city, and in the center of the city, and in the center of the city,
 has been thoroughly renovated and refitted for the summer business, and is in better condition now
 than ever before, and is the traveling community, and is the traveling community, and is the traveling community,
 very convenient for patronage. PRICES TIGHT BUT THE TIMES. jyl3 dlt
RMV-\$1 50 PER DAY.
W. H. STOKES,
 (SUCCESSOR TO C. & A. STOKES)
 IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
Watch and Saddlery Hardware
 (OLD-ESTABLISHED SADDLERY WAREHOUSE),
 No. 438 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
 Louisville, Ky.
 PATRONS AND MANUFACTURERS WOULD FIND IT THEIR INTEREST TO EXAMINE THE STOCK
 before making their purchases, and obtain from a Large stock all the material as it is made in the
LOUISVILLE IRON WORKS.
E. W. MEDZ.

[illegible]

Contractors and Builders to this fact.

COAL - LUMBER.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

J. W. HUGHES,

THE ONLY AGENT FOR SEVERAL OF THE BEST PITTSBURGH AND YODGHOUGHEN MINES, who have saved the country also during the twenty years to the COAL BUSINESS, feels him self justified in offering to the public coal of the best quality, by the bag or box load, or by retail, at the lowest price for the time, at his office, No. 236 Market street, between Main and Walnut, east side, and sells coal from the BOK CASIN, and also has a retail customers coal yard, at the coal house, and a large square O'Inspector.

J. W. HUGHES.

LEITCH & O'CONNOR,
SUCCESSORS TO JOS. ROBB,

—DEALERS IN—

Shurb and Peytona Cannel Coal,
AND
Agents for the Pomeroy Coal

FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE COALS RESPECTFULLY solicited and promptly filled at the lowest prices, and in the best manner, by the agents, J. W. HUGHES, LEITCH & O'CONNOR, at their office, No. 236 MARKET STREET, between Main and Walnut, east side, and at the coal house, and a large square O'Inspector.

COAL, LUMBER, SHIP, AND

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861! 1861!

FALL GOODS

—AT—

J. S. SMITH & CO.

No. 236 MARKET STREET,
BETWEEN BRICK AND FLOYD,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

FALL & WINTER GOODS

INCREASING EVERY VARIETY OF ARTICLES suitable for the present and approaching season, consisting in part of

Men's coats, Diablines, Travelling Goods, large assortment.

Gentlemen's Undershirts, Trunks, Cases, &c.

COAL.
 WE UNDERSIGNED KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF PITTSBURGH COAL, and other kinds kept in this market, to which they are delivered by the cars, and at all times have on hand a large stock of the same for sale. We have the honor to inform the business, we feel confident we can give satisfaction to all who may call on us. We have the pleasure to announce that we have secured the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon us, and we are now enabled to offer our coal on market between sixth and seventh streets, at Water and First streets.

BROWER & FULTZ.

J. N. COLLINS.

PRICES AND QUALITY OF GOODS.
 Prime and dressed hemlock shingles, Tapa Lichen Planes, Larched and grooved;
 Heavy sash all prices;
 Rhenish-ware, &c., &c.
 All these wishing to purchase anything in the Dry Goods line, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing a ware.

A. STARR & BROTHERS,
 NO. 36 MARKET STREET,
 Louisville, Ky.

THE VERY LATEST

[illegible]

Notice.
 EDITH A WARREN HAS PURCHASED OF P. P. Rutter his interest in their business, and Rutter now operates there exclusively.
 And as some few habitues of said bar will miss the pleasing and agreeable conversation of EDITH A WARREN, she has been engaged to continue her services as waitress and entertainer.
 Lenoirville, Jan. 7, 1907.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE,
 Third Street, between Main and Market.

FRESH VENISON!
 RECEIVED THIS DAY, ALSO—
 SHELL OYSTERS.

determined to sell at such prices as will

OFFY COMPETITION!

NO DAMAGED GOODS,

will give a perfect article, NEW and REBUILT, at prices as low as the damaged Paper (with which the city is supplied) can be bought. Remember this, when you are before buying.

W. F. WOOD,
Third street, near Main.

penitentiary Blind Factory.

JOHN F. HARVEY,

QUARTZ, WOODCOCK, BLOSSING, ROCK, SUGAR, &c.

And offer direct sales of the season. The finest and best of the Lighters, and Glaces will always be found at the lowest prices. The above are the only persons in the city who sell the above goods by the market and best guaranteed (with the exception) of the above.

JOHN C. WELCH & CO.

AUX TROIS COULEURS!

Z. S. D. DE C. L. R. RABY
HIS ASSISTANT

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE

[illegible][illegible]

Morris & Hogg,
Main Street, 34 house above Fourth.
WILL MAKE

CLOTHING SIGHT DRAFTS

ALL-DEER-SEAM SHIRTS.
 All sizes, in stock and made to order.
 D. L. HARRIS & CO.,
 Fishing Goods, Combines and
 Brushes, Soaps &c.

A. BLAND'S
Range and Banking Office,
204 MARKET STREET.
 Third and Fourth, north side, five doors above
 Fourth.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
PERMIT NO. 10040 AT BEST RATES.
 Established by Messrs. J. C. Bland & Co.,
 continues the general BANKING and CURRENCY
 business of the late J. C. Bland & Co.

FOREIGN PARTS
 WE HAVE MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO DRAW
 on the principal cities of BRITAIN, FRANCE, and on
 the principal cities of AFRICA, INDIA, and
 SOUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA,
 —AT THE—
GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY.
 EAST SIDE THIRD STREET.
 Between Market and 4th Markets.

REMOVAL.
 WE HAVE TAKEN THE OFFICE FORMERLY OCCU-
 pied by Messrs. J. C. Bland & Co., and
 continue the general BANKING and CURRENCY
 business of the late J. C. Bland & Co.

attended to. ec3f Louisville, July 14, 1881. 774-017

SHEEP SKINS.

ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE for Sheep Skins at our Morocco manufactory, corner of Main and Franklin streets.

BARNES & HOPKINS.

TENT CLOTH.

75.00. TARPS TENT CLOTH IN STOCK and ec3d for sale by JAMES LOW & CO., 23 and 210 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

FLOOR.—CRUISE BRANDS CONSTANTLY ON hand and for sale by a10 **TAIT & SONS & CO.** No. 344 Main street